





PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY  
THOMAS H. GREENE.  
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## NEWS ITEMS.

The steamer *Japan*, from Hong Kong, arrived at New York, on Wednesday last, with 1,234 passengers.

On laying the corner-stone of a newspaper establishment at Indianapolis the other day, the autographs of the editors were placed under it.

It is stated that the Great Eastern, on her return to England from the present expedition, will immediately be sent out to India to lay a cable between Bombay and Suva.

There are a few women in Sioux City, Iowa, that the people are appealing for a thousand New England girls; and, if they do it would be a Sue City in earnest.

A train on the Union Pacific Railroad ran off the track, about thirty miles from Fremont, and through a trestle. The engineer, fireman and one passenger were killed.

A female Michiganian has applied for a divorce after a protracted wedding life of exactly two weeks. Can it be said that her honeymoon was a fortnight one?

The London *Times*, in an article on Cuba, recommends Spain to sell the island to the United States, and congratulates her on having anything left that she can sell.

Dr. J. C. Beck, after being confined forty days and forty nights in the jail at Wheaton, Illinois, for contempt of court, was released on Tuesday last, his fine of \$250 having been paid by some friends.

DANIEL H. FITZGERALD, formerly cashier of the Syracuse Bank, New York, is under arrest, charged with stealing about \$5,000 from the bank. He has been held for examination by the Police Justice.

FRIEND JANNEY, the Quaker Indian agent, has written a letter in which he says: "I have not yet seen a handsome Indian woman." Did the spirit move him Westward to seek for Indian beauties?

The steamer *Russia* has just made the shortest passage across the Atlantic. She left New York, July 7, at twenty-five minutes past nine, A. M., and arrived at Queenstown, July 15, at 4 minutes past eight, P. M.

A despatch from Helen, Montana, says: Wells Fargo & Co.'s coach was robbed at Moren's station, of a treasure box containing \$7,200 in gold. Parties are now on the track of the robbers, who fled to the mountains.

The Conservative negroes in Washington are raising a subscription to defray the expenses of inducing Cochran and the Radical negroes for mobbing them and inciting riots at the recent election in that city.

Is Keeler, Michigan, on the 12th inst, James H. Haynes fell twenty-six feet, from a school-house on which he was working, and was instantly killed. He struck upon his head and his skull was crushed in.

There is nothing purer than honesty: nothing more bright than virtue; and nothing more steadfast than faith. Those united in one mind form the purest, the sweetest, the richest, the highest, the boldest, and the most steadfast happiness.

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The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad has been so damaged by Hannibal and Palmyra that trains have ceased running. The Toledo, Windsor and Western road is much damaged, and no trains left Quincy Tuesday, and none arrived between Friday night and Sunday night. Thirty feet of the bed of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road was carried away, near Augustus, on Saturday night, and the water is pouring through the break like a river.

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## NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

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## THE RESOURCES OF THE TREASURY AND THE COUNTRY THE PROSPECT BEFORE US.

The accumulation of money in the United States Treasury, notwithstanding the Secretary continues to use a portion of the surplus in buying up the bonds, shows the surprising resources of the government and country, and makes the national debt appear a mere bagatelle if the finances be properly managed. No wonder that our securities steadily advance in the markets of Europe and continue to go up at home. Capital is essentially conservative, and Europeans, especially the English, are slow to learn about or operate in transatlantic securities. They have been heretofore more disposed to invest in home government stocks, bearing three or four per cent interest, than those of this country with six or seven per cent interest. They are, however, waking up to the fact that not only do investments in American securities pay double, or nearly so, on their capital over those of Europe, but that there is a far better prospect of the principal being liquidated within a reasonable time. The *N. Y. Herald* says: Our five-twenty-today are intrinsically worth double the British three per cent consols. That is, if these consols are worth ninety, the five-twenty should realize in the market a hundred and eighty. Still they are quoted below par, the last quotations in London being eighty-two and a half. Yet, as we said, they have steadily advanced, for they were last year at this time more than ten per cent below what they are now, the quotation being on the 19th of July, 1868, seventy-two and a half. With all the preference foreigners for home securities and the inability of capitalists to invest in stock abroad they must become impressed with the extraordinary resources of our government and country, and as a consequence, our bonds must continue to rise.

Let us glance at the comparative condition and prospects of the United States with those of the nations of Europe. There is scarcely one of the great Powers abroad which can do more than make both ends meet—the current expenses of which do not fully absorb the income—while most of them are getting deeper in debt and going from bad to worse. Not one has the least prospect or expectation of ever paying the principal of its debt. It is true there is occasionally a spasmodic effort made in England, and perhaps in one or two other countries, to establish a sinking fund, but no appreciable result is produced. Wars are constantly recurring, and in time of peace vast armaments are maintained, with all the other stupendous expenses of monarchical and arbitrary governments, to devour the largest incomes, and even any little surplus that may possibly accumulate. People are taxed to the utmost limit, and every year one mind from the parent, the sweetest, the richest, the highest, the boldest, and the most steadfast happiness.

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A very energetic and angry canvasser is progressing in Tennessee between Col. Wm. H. STOKES and Governor SEXTON. The extreme Radical, the carpet bagger and the more vicious negro unite upon STOKES, who was a Union man in the inception of our difficulties, but turned rebel immediately after the fall of Fort Sumpter and commenced to recruit a regiment for the rebel service. Not receiving much encouragement from the rebels, who distrusted him, he again changed his faith so soon as the Federal troops had possession of Tennessee, raised a regiment for the Union army, and since then has been one of the most vehement, blustering and abusive of all the Radicals. He was elected to Congress by the disfranchisement of nearly all the white people of the State, and committed perjury by swearing that he had never given aid, comfort, encouragement, countenance or counsel to the enemies of the United States. Being elected a second time, objections were made to his being permitted to repeat his perjuries, and the Radicals removed his disabilities. SEXTON, his opponent, was also a rebel, a member of the Legislature of Tennessee while that State was in the hands of the Confederates, went over to the Federals during the war, turned blatant Radical, had his disabilities removed by Congress, was elected Lieutenant Governor of Tennessee, and became Governor of the State upon the election of BROWNLOW to the United States Senate. SEXTON had the sense to see that the tide of public opinion in the loyal States was rapidly turning against the disfranchisement and proscription of the white race of the South, and accordingly he announced himself in favor of the repeal of the infamous laws by which he had himself been elected Lieutenant Governor, and which leave to the Boards of Registration to determine who shall vote, and as a consequence, who shall be elected. STOKES, knowing that the enfranchisement of the whites will result in the political extinction of men like himself, at first was very bitter against any modification of the existing laws, but finding his position unpopular even among many Republicans, he now says that he is in favor of the enfranchisement of every rebel who will ask for it. But even this change of his tone has come too late to save him. SEXTON has the appointment of the Registrars, and they are permitting a general registration as well of those disfranchised as of those whom the laws permit to vote—a short cut to the end advocated by SEXTON. The Democrats have no candidate of their own, and will almost unanimously vote for SEXTON. The strongest incident of the canvass is that the old monster BROWNLOW takes an active part for SEXTON. The candidates are quite abusive of one another, and STOKES has frequently the pleasure of hearing himself denounced as a common thief. The probabilities now are that SEXTON will be elected by a majority of nearly fifty thousand. ANDREW JOHNSON is taking part in the canvass for SEXTON, with the hope of being sent back to the United States Senate.

We regret not being able to republish from the Cincinnati *Commercial*, of Friday, the argument of HORATIO F. SMITH in defense of E. M. YERGER for killing Colonel CRANE. It is very able and ingenious, and presents the case of the accused in the best light from which it is possible to view it. Though a case of murder, divested of all political significance, yet the trial of a civilian by a military commission has thrown around it an interest which is felt throughout the nation.

We observe that Mr. SMITH does not except to the jurisdiction of the commission, but merely urges that they will be governed by the same principles of law that would control the verdict of a civil court of justice. He contends that the act of Colonel CRANE in seizing the piano, which was the property of Mrs. YERGER, and owned by her previous to her marriage, for taxes assessed to her husband, though assessed upon property belonging to Mrs. YERGER was illegal, and that a forcible ejection of the Marshal from the premises would not have been a legal resistance to a legal process. The facts show that Colonel CRANE had been informed that the piano was the property of Mrs. YERGER and not liable for the debts of her husband, and that he was driven to persist in his course by the refusal of other parties to pay their taxes until YERGER had paid his, for which he was delinquent for several years. YERGER regarded the seizure under the circumstances as a personal indignity to himself and an outrage upon his family, and in the height of his anger sent CRANE what was intended to be a challenge to a combat upon the streets. This CRANE declined, and at the solicitation of Dr. Harrington, who bore the challenge, promised that he would not appear upon the streets until late in the evening, and then for the purpose of meeting YERGER, but to fill a memorandum for medicines. He stated that he would be unarmed. Col. CRANE was informed that in that case, the affair would end in YERGER's posting him, for which he said he did not care. Mr. SMITH argues from these facts that upon the refusal of Col. CRANE to meet him on the street for a fight being communicated to YERGER, with the information that CRANE would not be on the street until late in the evening, and then unarmed, and for a peaceable purpose, YERGER at once dismissed from his mind all idea of violence, and determined to content himself with posting the man by whom he had been insulted, in his opinion, and who had refused him redress. Accordingly he did not arm himself for an affray. The knife was one which he habitually wore. Had he expected a hostile meeting with CRANE, he would have equipped himself with pistols. But CRANE changed his mind about going on the streets. Upon reflection, as Mr. SMITH argues, he probably thought that his motives would be misconstrued, and that he would be regarded as a coward. Revolving from this idea, as any brave man would, he determined to show himself upon the streets immediately in a public way that no man could say anything against his courage. He, therefore, alluded to within an hour of receiving the challenge from YERGER, but unarmed. Col. CRANE passed YERGER and bowed to him, and YERGER made then no demonstration of violence. Mr. SMITH argues that it was a surprise to YERGER to see CRANE upon the street so shortly after being informed that he would not come upon the street until late in the evening. When YERGER subsequently met CRANE at the place where the difficulty occurred, the former was walking towards his own home, and not towards CRANE's office as if seeking the latter. CRANE had walked to and fro, as the able counsel for the accused contends, to be seen of YERGER and of all men that he was not afraid. The second meeting was an accident. YERGER, in a violent passion, but with no design of bringing on a difficulty, which CRANE had already declined, mopped CRANE and commenced talking about the taxes and the seizure of the piano. CRANE defended his course, which still further irritated the accused. Both men gesticulated, YERGER striking down CRANE's hand and cursing him. CRANE told him he was drunk, and refused to have anything to do with him except officially, and turned to go away. YERGER still further maddened by this contemptuous treatment of him, gave CRANE a push and told him to "go, you damned dog!" CRANE lost his temper and struck YERGER with a cane, they clumped and YERGER stabbed him. Mr. SMITH argues that the difficulty was brought on by the blow with the cane. Then, on receiving it, from the fact of CRANE's coming on the street contrary to his expressed purpose, his unwilling bearing during the quarrel and the striking with the cane, YERGER had the right to believe and did believe that the deceased had reconsidered his determination as expressed to Dr. Harrington and had come armed for the conflict. Then, for the first time, while struggling with a man vastly his superior in size and strength, whom he believed to be armed and ready to use his weapons, YERGER thought of his knife and used it, as he believed and had the right to believe, in self-defense.

## THE CHINAMAN AS A RAILROAD.

It is a significant fact, says the *San Francisco Times*, that at the laying of the last rail on the Pacific Railroad, John Chinaman occupied a prominent position. He is now a commoner, and he it was who finished the great work; but for his skill and industry the Central Pacific Railroad might not now have been carried eastward of the Sierras. The experience of this undertaking has proved that the Chinaman is an admirable railroad builder. His labor is cheap, his temper is good, his disposition is docile, his industry is unflagging, his strength and endurance are wonderful, and his mechanical skill is remarkable. There are Chinamen in the employ of the Central Pacific Company who are more clever in aligning roads than many white men who have been educated to the business, and these Mongols will strike a truer line for a longer distance with the unassisted eye than most white men can with the aid of instruments. A good deal of nonsense has been talked about the Chinaman's want of stamina, and his inferiority to the white laborer in point of strength and capacity for work. The Central Railroad has pretty thoroughly settled that point; for numerous experiments have been made during its construction, with a view to test the respective capabilities of the two races. On one occasion a party of Irishmen and a party of Chinamen were pitted against each other in blasting a hard rock for a tunnel. Bets were freely made that the white men would come out winners; but at the end of the day, when the work of each party was measured, it was found that John Chinaman had burrowed further into the rock than his antagonist, and was, moreover, less fatigued.

The bands of Chinamen now organized by the Central Railroad company are as fine railroad builders as can be found anywhere. The officers of the Union Pacific road were amazed at the work they were doing, and it is by no means improbable that our Eastern friends will endeavor to secure one of these trained gangs for the next railroad enterprise in which they may engage. Many of the Chinese bosses, or heads of gangs on the Pacific Railroad are very intelligent men, and a few days since we were present when one of these entered a car and engaged conversation then going on, speaking good English, and showing an extensive acquaintance with railroad matters. It is well that we should bear in mind the great assistance that the Chinese have afforded to the Pacific Railroad, and that we should remember their difficulties while their presence is disputed. The training they have received on the road has given to California a large body of men peculiarly adapted to a description of work, and it has rendered comparatively easy the carrying out of other enterprises of the same character. They will probably be largely employed in the construction of the California and Oregon Railroad, now about to be entered upon; and, while they do not prevent the employment of white men, they will facilitate enterprises which might be impracticable, lacking their aid. The Chinaman is a born railroad builder, and as such he is destined to be most useful to California, and, indeed, to the whole Pacific slope.

## THE CANVASS IN TENNESSEE.

A telegraphic dispatch from Nashville, Tennessee, under date of July 23, gives the subjoined account of the progress of the canvass in that State between STOKES and SEXTON, viz:

The political canvass goes on apace, but the leaders of the Stokes party, giving up all hope of success in a regular way, are boldly threatening military Government for Tennessee. It is undoubtedly true that the General Government has been earnestly appealed to in this direction; but it is understood that the response has not been particularly encouraging. The Stokes party, however, are confident that the triumph of the Republicanism in the coming election affords ample ground for overthrowing the State Government and erecting a military despotism in its stead.

Sexton's majority will be so overwhelmingly large, and this after a fair election, that it is really hard to divine how any pretext can be concocted as a justification for the existing out of the Stokes military programme. The fact is, that extreme proscriptive Radicalism dies hard in Tennessee, and this bayonet doctrine is simply the spasmodic expression of its expiring kicks.

Friends of all the moderate all moderate men, but few members opposed to immediate enfranchisement. All those nominated by the Senate are squarely committed to the prompt removal of political disabilities, while quite a number on the other hand, are in favor of a more gradual number of straight out Conservatives elected to the Legislature will probably not be as large as was anticipated ten days ago, and in a number of counties such candidates are giving way to Stokes men, on the occasion to the same military policy inaugurated by the Governor, and now being carried out.

In this county there are three sets of candidates, but it is not improbable that there will be a compromise between the Senators and the Conservatives, although it is pretty certain that the latter can elect their men without any help whatever. It has been feared that in the flush of anticipated political freedom of the ex-rebels, the spirit of retaliation would be manifested against the more moderate proscriptive minority, who have ruled the State with a rod of iron during the few years. The feeling of resentment against the rebels does exist; but it is reasonably certain that it will not outstep into any unpleasant consequences, as public sentiment in general frowns down every feeling of revenge and retaliation.

The Nashville *Banner*, which circulates broadcast over the State is strenuously using its powerful influence to promote a kindly and fraternal spirit all around, and so of the country press generally. The situation in Tennessee is more promising than for many a day, and everybody is eagerly looking forward to the time, now not far distant, when freedom will belong to all.

Colonel I. A. WHITLEY, of Kentucky, died at Washington, Tuesday evening, of consumption. Colonel WHITLEY was associate editor of the Louisville *Journal* during the war, triumph and fall of the Know-Nothing party of Kentucky, and for many years controlled the Baltimore *Clipper*. Subsequently he had charge of the Washington bureau of the New York *Herald*, and during the past few years has filled a prominent position on the National Intelligencer, of Washington.

Dr. J. I. COOPER is one of the Democratic candidates for the Legislature in this county. Of course he will be elected by a large majority as there is no one running in opposition to him. But it is desirable that his friends will not on this account be indifferent, or many of them remain away from the polls. Let him have the benefit of every vote opposed to radicalism. Dr. COOPER is a man of intelligence, of exemplary habits in private life, a Christian and a gentleman—which is saying a great deal for him, and more than we are generally able to say for candidates for office. On many questions no longer at issue we have differed very widely from Dr. COOPER, and probably we do not agree with him on some measures of present local importance; but he will make as good a Representative as there is any hope of getting in the present condition of the public sentiment, and will be honest in his every act.

There are all kinds of rumors afloat concerning the action of Chief Justice CRANE in the YERGER case. The Radicals have it that he had expressed his determination to favorably consider a petition for the writ of *habeas corpus* before the friends of YERGER made their application. And another that the delay in giving the decision was at the instance of the President and his Cabinet. However this may be, it would have been better for the reputation of the Chief Justice had he at once ordered the release of YERGER by the military, and left him to be dealt with by the local tribunals. There can be no question of the unconstitutionality of the reconstruction acts, nor that the Supreme Court has jurisdiction of a case of this kind where the prisoner is held in dures by the United States Government. A little virtue in the discharge of his duties, and a little less playing for the Presidency, would be more becoming the first judicial officer of the nation.

The case of YERGER for the murder of Col. CRANE was to have been brought before Judge HILL, of the United States District Court for the State of Mississippi on a writ of *habeas corpus*, on the 22d inst. This is the first step towards bringing the matter before the Supreme Court of the United States on an appeal, in case the District Court shall refuse to issue the writ. The final argument for the prosecution was made before the military tribunal which has YERGER in custody, on the 22d. Much interest hangs round this case, as upon the decision of the Supreme Court and the enforcement of that decision will depend the liberty of the Southern people. If the Court shall refuse to issue the writ, then the fate of the people of that land is that of a despotism.

Many persons confound the Democratic nominee for Governor of Pennsylvania with ex-Governor Wm. F. PACKER of that State. ASA PACKER, the nominee, is a different person, never held an office, nor has he been a politician. He is one of the wealthiest men in the country, his wealth being reputed at \$20,000,000, and has given munificently to various public charities and enterprises. He richly endows Lehigh University, one of the first educational institutions in America. ASA PACKER has always been a Democrat, and his friends claim that the prospects for his election are flattering. We sincerely hope their anticipations may not be disappointed.

General Canby has sent circulars to all members of the Legislature, recently elected in Virginia, asking if they can qualify by subscribing to the iron-clad oath. If there is a quorum of both Houses thus qualified, he will issue his proclamation calling the Legislature together to ratify the Fifteenth Amendment and elect United States Senators, the disqualified members elect remaining absent the meantime. Should there not, however, be found a quorum able to qualify by taking the test-oath, the Commanding General will then defer issuing his proclamation, but will order new elections to fill the seats thus declared vacant by reason of the disability to qualify as above.

**LEMONS.**  
*Halt's Journal of Health* says: "When persons are feverish and thirsty beyond what is natural, indicated in some cases by a metallic taste in the mouth, especially after drinking water, or by a whitish appearance of the tongue, one of the best 'coolers,' internal or external, is to take a lemon, cut off the top, sprinkle over it some fine loaf sugar, work it down into the lemon with a spoon, and then suck it slowly, squeezing the lemon and adding more sugar as the acidity increases from being brought up from the lower points. Invalids from feverishness may take two or three lemons a day in this manner, with a most marked benefit, manifested by a sense of coolness, comfort, and invigoration. A lemon or two taken at tea-time, as an entire substitute for the ordinary 'supper' of summer, would give many a man a comfortable night's sleep, and an awakening of rest and invigoration, with an appetite for breakfast, to which they are strangers, who will have their cup of tea or supper, 'relish,' and 'cake' and berries or peaches and cream."

Opinion is fast gaining ground that bonds issued to railroads in Tennessee since the war were illegally issued, and it is understood that a railroad official intends to contest the right of the State to collect interest upon them.

**SPECIAL NOTICES.**  
LET NOT PREJUDICE USURP YOUR REASON. It is a fact that, in the minds of many persons, a prejudice exists against what are called patent medicines; but why should this prevent your resorting to an article that has such an array of testimony to support it as HOSKINER'S STOMACH BITTERS? The physician prescribes it; why should you discard it? Judges, usually considered men of talent, have used and do use it in their families; why should you resist it? Let not your prejudice usurp your reason to the everlasting injury of your health. They are sick, and require a medicine, try these Bitters.

When the bodily energies are worn out by anxiety and need a stimulant, this is the best that can be taken. It is tempered and modified by hygienic herbs and roots, which prevent it from fevering the blood; and hence it does not produce a mere temporary excitement, to be followed by injurious reaction, but communicates a permanent potency to the entire vital organization. Some of its herbal constituents are slightly soporific, so that in cases where sleeplessness is one of the accompaniments of nervous disease, a dose of it taken towards bedtime will tend to produce quiet and refreshing slumber. For palpitation of heart, tremors, hysterics, fainting fits, general restlessness and the countless and distressing fancies to which ladies are especially subject, under certain moral conditions of mind and body peculiar to their sex, the Bitters will be found the most agreeable and certain of all counter-trifles.

The constitutionally nervous may readily keep their infinity in constant check by the daily use of this healthful vegetable tonic; and those who have "nervous their nerves," as the phrase is, either by imprudent indulgence or undue physical or intellectual labor, will find in this vitalizing elixir a prompt restorative.

HOUSEKEEPERS are advised not to purchase Fruit Jars before they examine KEENE'S PATENT JAR. It is no equal. The manufacturer's agency is at the Drug Store of W. B. BLATTNERMAN & Co., Successors to Stanton & Blattnerman.

BALM IN GILDED—Balm of Gilead from Yonah Mat, who have violated the laws of life, and desire to be restored by a better MANHOOD. Essays by benevolent physicians, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P. Philadelphia, Pa.

**HOW TO GET TICKETS.**  
Remit by drafts, Postal money order, registered letters, or the sum of fifty dollars and upwards, by express, to either of the above Agents. July 21/69

**HOUSING.**  
For pamphlets giving description of property, containing Act of Legislature, and certificates of lending the contents of this and other States, apply to either of the following Agents:  
H. L. LYNCH, Farmer's Bank Henderson, Ky.  
H. A. ALEXANDER, Commercial Bank Louisville, Ky.  
JOHN A. THAM, Pres't Bank Hopkinsville, Ky.  
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MAYSVILLE, KY, JULY 28, 1899.

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

**No Speaking.**—The editor regrets that circumstances will prevent him from filling the appointment to speak at Jacob Mower's on next Friday.

**Good Work.**—In three days and a third with a McCormick Reaper, (without rake) Mr. Joseph S. Coale cut for Mr. William Fortman seventy-two acres of wheat. Who can beat this hot weather.

**Blackberries.**—This fruit is now selling in the Maysville market for ten cents a gallon. The crop never was more abundant or finer, the bushes being loaded with large juicy berries. They are very healthy—a good preventative of cholera morbus. Every house in which there are children should be well supplied with the cordial, wine, and jam.

**Mayslick.**—The old village is putting on her holiday garments. Many of the old residences are being repainted and repaired. The Reform Church is greatly beautified by papering, painting and varnishing. The Odd Fellows Hall is much improved, new roof, new weatherboarding, newly painted &c. Next and tidy, gay and festive, is the Old Kirk.

**The River.**—A heavy rise in the Ohio sea in on Tuesday night. It continued to rise during Wednesday and Thursday, bringing the river again to a fine navigable condition. The largest class of boats make their regular trips and will continue to do so for some weeks yet. None of the fine steamers have laid up for a single day during the summer on account of low water.

**Cynthia Fair.**—We have received a complimentary invitation to the twelfth annual fair of the Harrison County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, which will be held on the ground of the Society near Cynthia on the 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th days of September. The catalogue contains a list of liberal premiums, a number of them as high as \$50. We suppose old Mason will be on hand.

**The Rain.**—On Monday morning a rain set in and continued all day. For a few minutes at first it was as hard a rain as any we ever saw, but it soon moderated and then became a fall softly and steadily. It will be of great advantage to the corn crop, but the farmers need dry weather to get out their wheat, barley and rye. The season has been almost unexampled for the frequency with which the rain has fallen.

**Thieves Caught.**—On last Monday a negro boy aged eleven years, living with Mr. William Chasler, robbed his employer of a gold watch and left for Portsmouth on the Powell, accompanied by two negro men, his accomplices. The men took the watch from the boy, who informed on them in Portsmouth, when they were arrested. They were brought to Maysville on the Boston on Wednesday evening, and are now in jail waiting their trial.

**Clark County Fair.**—We take pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of a complimentary card of admission to the Clark County Fair, which will be held on the Fair Grounds near Winchester on the 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th days of August. We return our thanks to Mr. J. P. Gay, the President of the Association. The premium list is liberal. We hope our Mason county farmers will be represented at the Fair.

**The Henderson Gift Enterprise.**—The reputation, standing and integrity of the commissioners controlling this attractive scheme, would be sufficient of themselves to remove all suspicions of unfairness and humbuggery in the matter, but when we add to these the protection of law, and the endorsement to such men as Governor Stevenson and Senator Davis, the most skeptical need have no fears. The tickets are selling fast, and only a short time now remains to secure them.

**From all parts of the country** the cheering intelligence continues to come announcing the abundance of the earth's productions. The wheat crop just harvested is all that could be desired, and the yield is pronounced to be far above the average. In the South the cotton promises to furnish more bales than has been produced since the commencement of the war. In the West, excepting a portion of Illinois, the corn stands firm, and gives assurance of an uncommon harvest. In our own section all kinds of grain have done exceedingly well, and potatoes, the farmers say, are too plenty to pay. We have plenty, now let us have peace.

**Complimentary.**—We are invited to attend the Fair of the Bourbon County Agricultural Society this fall. The Bourbonese are against the school tax to educate the poor in the mountains, and decidedly in favor of fat cattle and big mules. For Durham cattle and Spanish jacks, mules and fat sheep, whisky and the most remarkable prodigies in the way of chickens with many gizzards, two headed calves, etc., Bourbon can beat the world. She is some for live stock of the brute kind. The people are hospitable, and the country as beautiful as a man need wish to look upon. We hope the fair will be a success, and we are sorry we cannot attend. By going to Bourbon a man will be sure to be pleased, and will learn something if he is observing.

**Sleeping Alone.**—The Health Journals, which always have some new and startling theories to enunciate, have renewed the agitation of the question of sleeping alone; and a writer in Mrs. Stanton's paper, the *Revolution*, advises persons to furnish their house exclusively with single beds. The latest argument advanced in favor of the theory is that when persons habitually sleep together they become electrically positive and negative, and while one absorbs and sleeps soundly, the other eliminates and tosses restlessly all night. This is a very favorable time to press this theory, while the thermometer ranges from 75 to 100 in the shade, but it will take one exceedingly radical conversion to prevent a "falling from grace," as the autumn frosts and winter snows come on. By the time the fall house-cleaning commences, it will doubtless be regarded as a matter of economy to go back to double beds. Perhaps some of the more zealous advocates of the proposed reform have more of a theoretical than a practical knowledge of the present system, and that if they knew more about it, they would not urge so many objections to it.

**Important Action of the Directors of the Maysville Railroad.**—The Paris Citizen says: We have been handed by Judge Hawes, the following official report of the action of the Board of Directors of the Maysville and Lexington Railroad, Northern Division. It will be seen that the Board of Directors pledge themselves to use the money subscribed by the citizens of this county to the construction of the road between this point and Carlisle. This, in our judgment, is as much as we can properly ask. We submit the resolution adopted by the Directors:

Resolved, By the Board of Directors of the Maysville and Lexington Railroad Company, Northern Division, that, in the event that the qualified voters of the county of Bourbon will, at the ensuing election, vote a subscription of stock in the name of said county of two hundred thousand dollars, (\$200,000) to the Maysville and Lexington Railroad, Northern Division, to be raised by annual taxation, for three years upon the taxable property of said county, one-third in the year 1870, one-third in 1871, and the remaining third in the year 1872, the said Board of Directors pledge themselves to expend said sum of money in constructing and equipping that said road lying between the town of Carlisle and the city of Paris.

ALVIN HOAN, Secy.  
President Board Directors.

**Rosemont Academy.**—One of the most romantic and beautiful places in the neighborhood of Maysville is the location of Rosemont Academy. Situated more than four hundred feet above the level of the river, it commands a view of the Ohio for miles up and down the stream, and the distant hills of Kinnickinnick in Lewis may be clearly described on any clear day. The air is bracing and healthful, the place is removed from the noise and bustle and dust of the city, and yet conveniently accessible. No place that we know of is better suited for study and contemplation than Rosemont. Of the qualifications of the Principal, Mr. W. W. Richeson, for the instruction of youth, we need not speak. If the success of his pupils in life were any criterion, by common consent he would be placed at the head of educators in this country. Public opinion accords him a high rank among successful teachers, and he is too generally and favorably known in this section of the State to need any commendation from us. Mr. Richeson receives a limited number of pupils, twenty-five in all, and devotes to them his entire time and abilities. The result is a thoroughness which is not often reached. Those who wish to secure a place at Rosemont for their sons will do well to apply early.

**The Great Land Sale.**—We call especial attention to the great land sale at Henderson, Kentucky, on September 1st. The enterprise is authorized by a special act of the Legislature of Kentucky, which shows the appreciation had of the character of Mr. William McClain, whose property is thus to be disposed of. The tickets at \$5 each are being rapidly disposed of, leaving scarcely a doubt but that the drawing will take place on September 1st as advertised. None of the money arising from the sale of tickets goes into the hands of Mr. McClain, but every cent is received by the gentlemen designated as Trustees, to be held by them until the drawing is made, and in case a sufficient number of tickets are not sold to justify the drawing, which is not at all probable, every purchaser of a ticket will receive back his money in full, the entire cost of advertising, etc., falling upon Mr. McClain. The gentlemen who have the affair in charge are men of the highest character and of the strictest integrity, and the mere fact that their names are permitted to be used in connection with the scheme is of itself a guarantee that everything will be conducted fairly and honorably. The lands offered are the very best in the State, located on the banks of the Ohio, and between the flourishing cities of Evansville and Henderson. They are now owned at the rate of \$12 an acre, and the capital price runs for \$5,000 in money, which will be paid to the drawer. We feel confident in assuring our readers that there is no swindling scheme, but a fair drawing, in which no favoritism will be shown or rascality of any sort tolerated.

**Hocker Female College, Lexington, Kentucky.**—The First Session of this Institution will begin on Monday, September 20th, 1899, and close the second week in June, 1870. It will be divided into two equal terms.

It has long been a cherished object with our philanthropic friend, James Hocker, of this city, to establish a first-class Female College. With some assistance from friends, and great sacrifice on his part, he is now able to offer this Institution to the patronage of an appreciative public. It is owned entirely by him and the finances, with the domestic department, will be wholly under the control of himself and his excellent wife.

The Literary Department will be under the management of Robt. Graham, A. M., late enterprise, will aid the Proprietor and President to make this one of the best Female Colleges in the whole country.

An elegant building, erected expressly for this College, 160 by 88 feet, four stories, and to be tastefully furnished with all the modern improvements, will afford ample accommodation for the College of Arts in Kentucky University. His long experience as an educator, his eminent success as an executive officer, and his culture as a Christian gentleman, are a sufficient guarantee to parents that the mental and moral education of their daughters will be properly conducted.

A large and able Faculty, male and female, whose time and talents are pledged to this cause, and the most remarkable prodigies in the way of chickens with many gizzards, two headed calves, etc., Bourbon can beat the world. She is some for live stock of the brute kind. The people are hospitable, and the country as beautiful as a man need wish to look upon. We hope the fair will be a success, and we are sorry we cannot attend. By going to Bourbon a man will be sure to be pleased, and will learn something if he is observing.

**Charges as moderate as any institution of the same grade.** For full particulars, terms, and general announcement, apply to James M. Hocker or President Robt. Graham.

The undersigned having been chosen a Board of advice and counsel of Hocker Female College, most cordially recommend it to an enlightened public.

ROBERT MILGAM, M. E. LAMB, J. W. MCGARVEY, L. B. WILKE.

"There is no humbug about Palmer's Vegetable Cosmetic Lotion. It has cured my head entirely with less than one bottle." Writes J. P. Southard, of Indianapolis, Indiana.

"This Georgetown News has again made its appearance. Phenix-like it arises from the ashes; comes out from the fire and smoke looking fresh, vigorous, and greatly improved in appearance. Only a few weeks ago this office, with over thirty business places, was destroyed by fire. The persevering energy of Mr. Bell, proprietor, in at once commencing again, deserves a liberal and substantial encouragement from the public, which we hope he may receive."

## Letter from Lewisburg-Tabeaux and Concert.

We attended the entertainment at Lewisburg on last Thursday. We had previously noticed through advertisements that the ladies of that place had taken a very active part in it, which was all that was necessary. Accepting a seat in Mr. W. S. Buggy we soon reached the place we started for. Taking a peep into the Baptist Church we saw it was filled to the brim with people to obtain a seat it seemed almost impossible—fortunately we were comfortably seated, by —, who so kindly took pity on us, we felt very thankful indeed. It would consume much more time than is here allotted to refer to each scene during the evening. The opening of the tableaux consisted of songs by the choir with music by Mrs. M., the music was delightful, as also was the singing by the young ladies. During the evening some very beautiful pieces of music were selected and received due justice by the accomplished Miss K., and while referring to those advanced ones we will not forget the younger Misses who did themselves great credit during the evening. Especially did we notice them representing "Visions of Paradise," it was worthy the attention of one, and we would imagine the pleasure it afforded their parents. "Shakespeare reciting Macbeth before Queen Elizabeth," was another very grand scene; the eye might feast upon that group of fair damsels one week and then be loath to part from them. The programme says the next is "The Lost Child," not lost altogether, for one of the friends informed us afterwards that he was posted in regard to her whereabouts. We can congratulate our neighboring young man in being so well posted, for certainly he or any one else should be so to know her welfare. Notwithstanding the so to know her welfare the tableaux parties resumed their exhibitions on the following night. We regret very much that we could not be present, though we feel satisfied that the affair has terminated quite a success.

The young ladies and all deserve the eulogies that could be pronounced upon them. They merit great praise—they did justice to themselves and no credit could go from the church other than well pleased. BOURBON.

**STATE NEWS.**

A. Rogers, Esq., of Shelby, has a pig five months old which weighs 250 pounds. It is a thoroughbred Berkshire.

John C. Brockbridge will deliver a speech on Agriculture at the Mercer county fair, on the 17th of September next.

R. R. Bolling, formerly Surveyor of Customs, at Louisville, has been appointed an inspector in the Custom House at that place.

PARIS IS EXHAUSTING in the possession of two organs, the *Paris Herald* and a money. The "solid men of the town" are among the eager spectators.

ROGER WILLIAMS, son of B. F. Williams, of Paris, was awarded one of the highest prizes at the recent examination of the Cincinnati city schools.

A BEAUTIFUL fountain was inaugurated at Ashland yesterday. The fountain is a handsome addition to the grounds, and will throw a stream of water 30 feet high.

IN VIEW of the torrid weather, several of the pastors of the Lexington churches have adopted the short-summer system, and find that it works to a charm. Their hearers are delighted.

A BUNCH of Walker wheat consisting of thirty ears, each about a foot high, with large full heads upon each stalk, and all grown from one grain of wheat, is the latest Warren county wonder.

GALT HOUSE.—A change in the management of the Galt House, Louisville, is shortly to take place. Judge Miller's health rendering it impossible for him to carry it on. It is rumored that his successor is Captain J. W. Goslee.

ON JULY 19th Mr. Chas. Worthington, at Laurel Furnace, Greenup county, shot a man by the name of Merrill, upon the charge of having committed a rape upon a married woman of Trigg county, and who was released on bail and returned to Trigg, was met a few days later by the brother of the lady, who shot and instantly killed him.

REV. D. OWEN DAVIES, A. M., non-in-law of Judge Hawes, of this place, formerly pastor of the Paris Presbyterian Church, has been elected Professor of Rhetoric and the Belles Lettres in Stewart College, Clarksville, Tenn. The institution has been enlarged and secured the services of so accomplished a scholar and gentleman.—*Paris Courier*.

AT Lebanon, a few days since, the female help of one of the wealthiest families in the town came rushing out of the cellar exclaiming: "A great big black thing is down there and has been chewing our stock and all!" It proved the "great big black thing" to be a snake about six feet long, belonging to the bull-head species, and possessed of the faculty of raising itself erect. Professor M. took a shot at the reptile, fortunately killing it at the first fire.

GEORGETOWN BUILDING.—The Georgetown News says the barn district presents a busy scene. Men, horses and carts are kept moving at a lively rate, and the street in that vicinity is a scene of confusion. About one hundred men are engaged in hauling away rubbish, digging cellars, mixing mortar and laying foundations. Before cold weather sets in the entire barn district will be leveled to the ground, and the owners of these lots may very soon conclude to follow the example of their neighbors, or dispose of them to others who will improve them.

AT the meeting of the Covington Democracy on Tuesday evening last, Mr. Robert Simmons, candidate for the Legislature, spoke. He alluded briefly, in opening his remarks, to the Southern Railroad, a subject which brought forth every citizen of Covington should be intimately and directly interested. There was not a man in Covington, whether he is a laboring man or capitalist, who has not an interest in the speedy completion of that road. He pleaded the case of his election, to use all his energies to obtain a suitable charter, so that the road may be completed in the shortest possible space of time.

THE Lexington Observer and Recorder has the following particulars of the murder of George Bolling, of Perryville, on Saturday last. The victim was a brother of Dr. Bolling, of Perryville, and a cousin of R. R. Bolling, of Louisville. "He was murdered and buried in the suburbs of Harrodsburg, by a party of men on horseback; was carried to some woods of Peter Davis, not far from the town, on the Perryville pike, and there hung by the neck from a tree. The body was found by a party of men, who were looking for game, and was taken to Harrodsburg, and on the night of his murder a deed was used to entice him out to where he was captured, and it is said that when he found himself in the power of his blood-thirsty pursuers, his piteous shrieks for help rang out so clear and loud in the stillness of the night as to be distinctly heard by the terrified citizens of the town. We have not heard what the man was accused of, but the arm of Justice should be swift to do its work with these bloody prowlers."

by a thin wooden partition. The thieves bored out a sufficiently large hole to admit their bodies, and thus easily gained entrance to the room. The rascals carried away about \$1,000 worth of fine boots and material, such as kip and morocco boots and French leathers, &c. A private watchman was employed to guard the store, but the thieves were so noiselessly and scientifically that the watchman did not hear or know anything of the burglary until the birds had flown and the thieves had got away with their valuable booty.

Many of our citizens had flattered themselves that the burglars had forsaken Louisville, and found ground against the introduction of Chinese laborers in the Southern States. An investment in this kind of stock is regarded here as of doubtful value.

CHANCE FOR ANOTHER SCIENCE.—Mr. Clapp, the Congressional printer will appoint a number of additional apprentices in his office in the course of a day or two, among them a colored boy from Howard University.

A Valley Flooded—Crops of Thousands of Acres Swept Away.

Henderson county was visited on Monday night, the 12th inst., by one of the heaviest storms ever witnessed in this portion of the State. From about 10 o'clock P. M. until after daylight Tuesday morning there was almost an incessant deluge. During yesterday the effect became visible in the unprecedented rise of Henderson river which reached a height beyond the recollection of the oldest inhabitant. The rapidity with which the waters rose was so great as to take farmers by surprise, and the result was witnessed yesterday and to-day in the carrying down the river of immense quantities of wheat and rye, which had been put in shock on Saturday and Sunday. Thousands of acres of corn, oats and grass are literally swept away, while the destruction to fences is without precedent. The occupants of many houses in the bottoms, beyond Henderson, were completely surprised, and the result was witnessed yesterday and to-day in the carrying down the river of immense quantities of wheat and rye, which had been put in shock on Saturday and Sunday. Thousands of acres of corn, oats and grass are literally swept away, while the destruction to fences is without precedent. The occupants of many houses in the bottoms, beyond Henderson, were completely surprised, and the result was witnessed yesterday and to-day in the carrying down the river of immense quantities of wheat and rye, which had been put in shock on Saturday and Sunday. Thousands of acres of corn, oats and grass are literally swept away, while the destruction to fences is without precedent. 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MAYSVILLE, KY., JULY 28, 1899.

## AGRICULTURAL.

[From the Country Gentleman.]

AUTUMN, WINTER AND SPRING MANURING.

A young farmer, whose rotation is corn, barley, wheat, and clover asks to which of these crops he should give his manure, and at what time of the year.

Like nearly everything else in farming, the course to be pursued must vary with circumstances, and the farmer must exercise his judgment to some extent. But the following may be adopted as general rules:

1. The corn should have at least a portion of the manure, if practicable. It is scarcely possible to manure the land too soon for this crop, provided it is properly applied, or so as to be well diffused through the soil.

2. The barley crop needs a good soil, but if the corn has been well manured it will need nothing additional. The great additional points being thorough plowing and harrowing and early sowing.

3. The wheat requires more discretion in its treatment, and as usually, on good land, will be sufficiently manured by the previous crops, with the exception of a top-dressing, after the last plowing, of five to ten two-horse loads of fine manure per acre. If oats are sown the second year instead of barley, a moderate manuring besides may prove useful, and sometimes necessary.

The usual accumulations of manure are in winter, but it is better for application at different times of the year will be controlled by the materials employed in its manufacture. If composed largely of corn fodder, it will be unfit to apply till the following autumn, after rotting down in heaps. But if the corn fodder is all cut with a machine before feeding out, it may be drawn out and spread as fast as produced. Nearly the same remarks will apply to straw, if used in any quantity. In small quantities, it will not prevent winter application; or if cut up before being used for bedding, from one to four inches long.

Farmers have little fresh manure in autumn. The cheapest application is in winter, drawing out and spreading over the fields requiring it as fast as it is made. Several advantages result from this practice. It requires less handling; it is soon out of the way; it is easily spread from the sled or wagon; it is drawn by men at a time when they may be otherwise idle; it removes the labor from the short and cold period of spring; it allows the soluble manure to wash down into the earth and become intimately diffused; and it prevents the hardening and baking of the soil by the passage of the loaded wagons, when the ground is wet and soft after the breaking up of winter. It should therefore be the aim to draw out, as it accumulates, all the manure which is short enough to spread well, to plow under in spring for corn or other spring crops, leaving the longest and coarsest to rot down in heaps for autumn sown wheat, or for spreading on the sod which is intended for corn the next year.

We have already remarked that corn can scarcely be manured too much, if the work is properly done. If there is any danger of its running too much to leaf and stalk, which would be a rare occurrence, plant a smaller variety, and allow a larger number of stalks to grow. The succeeding barley, oats, or peas, will receive a decided help from it—especially if the soil has a sufficient quantity of clay to hold the manure, and in good wheat districts, its effects will be sufficient to obviate any further than a top-dressing. But if the soil is of moderate fertility, or if a heavy crop of oats precedes the wheat, (these two contingencies should never occur)—an application before a shallow plowing, with thorough intermixing by the harrow, may prove advantageous, in addition to the top-dressing at or near the time the wheat is sown.

We have not yet met the farmer who could make enough manure to obviate the necessity of using clover as a fertilizer, and a combination of the two generally gives excellent results. Manure spread on clover soil in autumn, as we have frequently had occasion to urge, is the best practice for profitable preparation of ground for the following spring for the reception of seed corn. It is worth double and sometimes triple the equal application in spring just before plowing under. Spread the manure over such a clover sod, or as it accumulates in winter, in greatly superior to spring application, although not equal to autumn manuring on the sod.

As a general outline of directions, we would therefore record:

1. To draw out and spread in winter all manure short enough to turn under for corn.

2. To heap up for rotting down all that is too coarse or long for spring.

3. To apply these heaps to soil intended for corn the next year, or to wheats the last plowing, doing the work in portions at a time, as the last plowing progresses, so as not to tread the mellow soil with the teams or the wagons.

4. If applied in spring, break the manure and intermix it with the soil by harrowing and then plowing in. Ground intended for rutia hedges may be thus improved, as well as plenty of time is allowed for intermixing and preparation.

THE CARE OF HARNESS.

Perhaps nothing on a farm better repays the care bestowed on it than harness; few things go so quickly to the bad from neglect. Now if to the bare consideration of economy (for the article in question is costly,) we add a little for appearance sake in a nicely kept harness, something for the comfort of animals working in well-fitting, flexible leather, and what value you please for the safety to life and limb of owner and beast, we need not apologize for asking attention to this subject as important.

Harness ought to be washed about once a month with a sponge and Castile soap—one strap at a time—and the soap removed by a clear water sponge as soon as the surface is cleaned.

Twice a year it should be oiled, or oiled if much used and frequently wet and dry. When you obtain perfectly pure neat's foot oil (such as Peter Gott's) make it yourself. Take the feet of a beef, crack the bones well with a sledge or axe, and boil them in a large pot of water for twelve hours. Make two quarts of tallion from the fat, and pour it into a four-quart can (which should have a lid to keep out mice,) and place it on the stove. Add a lump of pure yellow wax as large as a hen's egg, stirring it as it melts. Then fill up the can with the foot oil, and, removing it from the fire, continue to stir until the intermixture is complete. This, when cold, will be of about the same consistency as hog's lard. Keep in the can a bit of sponge always ready for use. It ought to be damp when it first goes into the grease, as it will remain more flexible afterwards than if greased when dry.

Leather which has become dry and horny through long neglect, will receive no benefit from grease applied to it in its dry and hard condition. You must not only have grease of the right sort, but must know how to use it. First, then, take the harness apart wherever it can be unbuckled. If hard, soak it in clear water (not warmer than milk fresh from dairy) for several hours. Then wash the pieces as directed with Castile soap, and work them in the hands until they are soft and pliant; and if in very bad condition, this will require care and patience. Hang in a room where they will not dry too rapidly. When they have become soft, they will take a superior polish after the second brushing. Try the comfort of such boots, and then I shall be able to appeal to the understandings of O farmers, as well as to your interest, when I urge you not to neglect "The Care of Harness."

HINTS TO YOUNG GENTLEMEN-KEEPERS.

Editor Country Gentleman.—Sitting here eating my eggs from habit, when once by accident they break an egg and get a taste of it, they are ever after liable to eat them. They cannot be cured except by wringing their necks, but occasionally they will stop of themselves. How many eggs ought a hen to sit on? For a large hen, sixteen are plenty; for a medium

sized one, thirteen, and for a small one, ten or twelve. Which hen lays the most eggs? Those in their first year lay more than those in their second; those in their second more than those in their third, and so on. Hence it is the best policy to keep young hens.

Lime or burnt oyster shells are essential in winter, meat should be given at least twice a week. Always keep good, healthy, fine-looking roosters for you, remember—good the cock, good the chick. Make a rule of killing off inferior hens, in order to keep up a good laying stock.

How is vermin to be kept out of the poultry-house? Clean out the house frequently and lime well. Frequently make new nests and whitewash thoroughly the nest boxes, roost and every place where lice would be likely to breed. Occasionally grease the fowls on the head and under the wings with lard. The roost should be so constructed that it can be taken down and cleaned. Some few use hen ladders and think them indispensable, but it must be very a bulky bird that cannot fly from perch to perch without falling.

The best food to produce fat is corn, and the best for eggs, wheat, oats, corn, &c., mixed, and meal occasionally. But there is such a thing as over-feeding hens. When I began keeping poultry I was accustomed to feed very extravagantly; several persons told me that I fed too much, but I did not heed them. In consequence, my hens ceased laying (this was in summer when hens should lay well), and one in particular that had stopped laying seemed to walk heavily, and would after a very slight exertion appear greatly fatigued. In about a month she died, and on cutting her open to ascertain the cause of her death, I found that her internal organs were so covered and pressed together by fat as to cause her death. I immediately stopped feeding so inordinately, and after a little while my hens got into condition again and recommenced laying.

My observation leads me to think that pruning, as generally done, does more harm than good. Everywhere I go I see trees ruined by pruning. In some cases large limbs are slashed out with an axe. If seen, it is done in such a slovenly manner as to leave a wound that will not heal over in years, and most likely make the tree rotten-hearted. I have seen men go into the orchard and slash out two-thirds of the top of a large tree, without any definite idea of what they were doing—only a very crude idea that it ought to be pruned.

A man in a neighboring town gave a man fourteen dollars to prune his orchard. He had better have given him twice that sum to have staid out. Great limbs cut off with stumps extending from three to six inches from the body—never to heal over. A coarse rasping saw to tear the bark, with the limb allowed to fall and strip down the tree. The stump exposed with no protection from heat, cold or rain. The balance of the tree interfered with so seriously that it soon becomes a prey to disease and insects, and some fine spring is found dead. Yet, the owner congratulating himself that it was no fault of his, as he gave it the best of care, even to pruning. When will people learn that limbs should be taken from the tree with a smooth clean cut, and so near to the parent stem that the sap wood will speedily cover over the wound? Every considerable wound should be covered with wax, varnish, or paint, to keep out water and protect it while healing.

People who know nothing about pruning, had better do little of it, except to keep the succers clear around the roots of the tree. Many a tree has been ruined in the northwest by judicious pruning of the top, and letting in the sun. The branches in this climate should be thick enough to protect one another and the body of the tree. Yet in this climate, we have orchards that have been treated from time to time in this suicidal way, that have some trees that have lived through, and are now ten or twelve inches in diameter. But nine out of ten of the trees are dead. The remainder will follow, one by one, as their constitutional vigor is seriously impaired.

THE CANKER WORM.

In riding through portions of Western New York, we have observed that this formidable insect is rapidly spreading. From year to year, orchards were often seen, particularly in Ontario County, having that peculiar appearance, as if the leaves had been scorched by flame, which indicates the work of this destroyer. We recall remembrance several years ago, bearing of a single orchard in all this region where it had obtained foothold; now it exists in many places, and entire orchards are nearly stripped of foliage. When it breaks out in a town, every one rushes to the spot to extinguish the flames; but when as great a calamity as a fire falls upon trees, no one rushes to the spot nor seems disposed to make any effort to arrest its progress.

The canker worm in its larva state, is a measuring worm, nearly an inch long; ten footed—the perfect female insect nearly without wings, crawling up the trunk of the tree to deposit eggs. The remedies consist therefore in contrivances to prevent the worm from ascending the tree. A belt of canvas or thick paper coated with a mixture of kerosene and train oil, frequently renewed, has been employed. Circular strips of zinc, about four inches wide, cut so that the outer edge may stand outward and downward, like the rim of an umbrella, have proved very efficient. The insects cannot crawl around this projection. Sheet iron has been tried, but they cling to the rusty edge and get around it.

Those who own fine apple orchards should keep a sharp look-out for these fellows, and finish them immediately on their first appearance. They are much more difficult to exterminate than the common orchard caterpillar, and should therefore be taken in time.

Letter from General Hancock.

The following letter from General Hancock was read at the Convention of the Democracy of Pennsylvania:

"St. Paul, Minn., May 21, 1869.

Dear Sir:—I had the pleasure to receive your favor of May 1st last, just before leaving Washington for the West. My occupations have been so pressing that I have not been replying to your communication, and such is to be regretted, for I was well prepared to express to you my views then as now, and by having promptly written I would have avoided the appearance of hesitancy on my part.

My subject concerning which you have addressed me have never changed, and I have freely expressed them to all persons who have in any form, and in any manner, with me to that end. I am averse to obtruding myself upon the public, and have therefore avoided writing anything for publication, although I have authorized my correspondents to make any other proper use of my sentiments. I write to you with the same limitation as to the purpose to which my letter may be applied and for the same reason.

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We have no idea that the convention will enter into any arrangement for paying hundreds of dollars per head, importation money, for Chinese immigrants, for they would have no recourse if the Chinese should die soon after their arrival, or prove sickly, incompetent, treacherous, or otherwise worthless; and, unless we are mistaken, twelve dollars per month in gold is more than has been paid for either black or white labor. The people have read notices of the great success of the Chinese in the Antipodes, and have been led to believe that the work of the Antipodes could be had, but, if Mr. Koopmanschap's suggestions are the best that can be obtained, Chinese labor will very probably be left to find its way into the country as other labor does or not find it at all. We have confidence that the delegates at Memphis, who are said to be worthy representatives of the wisdom and judgment of the Southern people, will perform satisfactorily the duties assigned to them.—*Courier-Journal.*

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